

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Judicial* DEPARTMENT.

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| G.O. No. 209   | Press<br><del>Mis</del> |
| 57-58          |                         |
| Dated 8-2-1918 | 186                     |

7/7

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,  
8th February 1867.*

No. 57. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 17th January 1867, No. 156.

Passing orders for the construction of the temporary buildings within the precincts of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly. (Vide Proceedings, Public Works Department, dated 17th January 1867, Nos. 317—319.)

No. 58. ORDER THEREON, 8th February 1867, No. 209.

To be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,  
*Chief Secretary.*

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 317. From the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Tanjore, 6th December 1866, No. 1,064.

1 Plan.  
1 Abstract Estimate, Rupees 7,850.

1. I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo the Local Jail Committee assembled for the purpose of determining the actual positions of the various buildings in the Central Jail enclosure, and that of the temporary huts adverted to in G. O. No. 3,577, dated 8th ultimo.

2. The enclosed plan shows the positions of the various buildings both permanent and temporary, while the red lines show the changes in the original plan, and the buildings, &c., to provide for the accommodation adverted to in paragraph 6 of the Report of the Committee on Central Jails.

Proceedings Madras Government, No. 1,761, 9th  
December 1865, Judicial Department.

3. The Hospital is to be in the south-east corner. The Female Ward in the north-west. The temporary sheds are to be in the south-west corner, and after their removal the Deputy Jailer's quarters are to be placed in that corner.

4. For the present the north-east corner in which the well for drinking water is to be sunk, is to remain vacant, and may eventually be occupied by the house of the Superintendent of the Jail, if it is determined that he shall live within the enclosure, and if it is deemed unadvisable that he should be provided with accommodation over the gateway, the lower story being occupied by the guard and offices, and the upper story as a dwelling house by the Superintendent.

5. In the centre of the north face, the latrines are to be placed beyond the enclosure, and in a similar position on the south face a washing house with boiler for the Jail clothing, and bathing cisterns are to be placed. It is presumed that the bathing cisterns are to be placed under a roof. I beg that I may be provided with plans, &c., of the buildings to be placed in this enclosure, viz., bathing rooms and cisterns and washing house with boiler for Jail clothing.

6. In the original plan there are two approaches to the central watch tower. One from the main gate and the other from the latrines, a third approach is proposed to the washing house and bathing rooms.

7. The main gate will be on the west face, and a broad road will lead thence to the main road to Pudducotta.

\* 12,000 gallons per diem.

† 4,000 do.

8. It is proposed to have three wells, one in the Hospital enclosure, another\* in the bathing, &c., enclosure, and the third for drinking† and culinary purposes in the north-east corner. Until the wells are dug, and the lift required is ascertained, it is premature to arrange how the water is to be raised; but it is necessary to determine at once whether water is to be conveyed from the well in the north-east corner to each barrack, and cook-room, and if so, whether by pipes or masonry conduits, or by a combination of both. If cisterns are to be formed at the extremity of each barrack, and water conveyed thence into each

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

ward, and to the neighbouring cook-room by means of pipes, about 2,000 lineal feet, if masonry conduit, and 3,500 feet if iron piping from two inches to three inches in diameter with taps and cocks, will be required.

9. It is observed that no privy accommodation is provided for the Solitary or Lunatic Cells or for the Juvenile Ward. I presume that accommodation should be provided in each cell similar to that provided in the Military Solitary Cells.

Plan with G. O. No. 2,810 of 22nd September 1865.

‡ Not entered in Plan.

10. No cooking‡ shed is provided in the Solitary and Lunatic Cell enclosure. Is one required?

11. No ablution room is provided in the Hospital enclosure or in that for the female wards. Are these to be provided, and if so, are the local Officers to determine upon their dimensions, &c.

Entered in Plan.

12. Excavations are being made on the ground with a view of ascertaining whether sub-soil drainage will be required, and it is probable it will not be required. With a sub-stratum of gravel within two feet of the surface, and varying from four to five feet in thickness if the stratum is not interrupted; the drainage could hardly be improved by artificial means.

13. The arrangement of the temporary buildings for the accommodation of 400 prisoners, and their guard, &c., &c., as shown in the south-west corner is that approved by the Local Committee, aided by Major Bates in the absence of Major Hearn. It differs somewhat from that proposed by the Inspector General of Jails, whose proposition was duly considered.

G. O. No. 1,732, 2nd November, Judicial Department.

14. The cost of the temporary accommodation will be Rupees 7,850. This is due to the facts—

1st.—That the earth is much mixed with sand, and is not well suited for mud walls, and they must be made thick in consequence.

2nd.—It is not deemed advisable to excavate earth and form pits on the site of the Jail for these mud walls, and earth excavated beyond the limits of the Jail will have to be conveyed on an average from 150 to 180 yards.

15. The sheds for the prisoners will be provided with one doorway, eight windows or openings on one side, and nine windows on the other, and a window in each end wall, but no shutters of any sort will be provided; though Major Bates proposed that the windows should be provided with iron bars. As the bars would be expensive, and would render a stout frame work necessary to receive them, and as, owing to the nature of the buildings, the iron bars while they would not tend materially to the security of the prisoners, as the whole window with its frame could easily be removed by prisoners bent on making their escape, and as they would furnish the prisoners with stout weapons of offence in case of an outbreak, I have omitted them in the estimate.

16. I am informed that a large number of prisoners have lately been sent to Madura, and if the temporary accommodation for so large a number of prisoners

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

as 400 is not required to relieve the Jails, I would suggest that, instead of providing the temporary accommodation for 400 men, orders should be issued for the immediate erection of two of the permanent barracks, and their cook houses, and

\* 126.

while one was occupied by prisoners,\* the other might temporarily provide accom-

modation for the Guard, the Jailer, the Dresser, the Hospital, and the provisions, for each barrack contains six wards. Colonel Greenaway informs me that by obtaining stone from the Trichinopoly Fort, he would be able to commence two barracks at once, and would complete them quite as soon as he will be able to complete the temporary barracks. Until the 15th instant, when the monsoon is supposed to be over, it will be impossible to commence work, and I would solicit early instructions relative to the proposition made in this paragraph.

17. As soon as work is commenced, I would propose placing Mr. Overseer Cahill (now the Cantonment Overseer) in charge of the Jail buildings, and would suggest that, in accordance with my recommendation, he should be promoted to the vacant Supervisorship, he is extremely well qualified for the post. An Overseer will be required to take his place in the charge of the Cantonment.

Vide Recommendation Roll for the quarter ending 31st October 1866.

18. It has been proposed to take up 600 feet on three sides, and 700 feet on the west side of the Jail, round the enclosure of 1,200 feet square. At present there is hardly a tree on the ground, and it has been suggested that a double row of trees should be planted all round the outer edge of the Jail limits; I would solicit

2,400 × 2,500 feet.

permission to form a nursery for these trees close to the well originally excavated to test the quality of the water. The well is just on the western limit of the ground proposed to be taken up, and the margin of 100 feet more on that, than on any of the other sides, was allowed in order to include this well.

19. For the purpose of obtaining stone for the new Jail, it has been proposed to purchase the Golden Rock, which is only about 400 yards from the site of the Jail. The Railway Department are proprietors of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rock and for  $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of this rock, and 45.61 Acres of land at its base, from which a very large quantity of stone can be quarried, only Rupees 1,600 is asked, and the Collector informs me that the 126.03 Acres of ground required to be purchased, as it is not Government property, may be obtained for Rupees 1,479-12-0.

Referred to the Judicial Department.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,  
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

11th December 1866.

Referred to the Inspector General of Jails for early report.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,  
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
19th December 1866.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

No. 318. Memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

(Here enter 10th January 1867, No. 10.)

From the Inspector General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 22nd December 1866, No. 130.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, dated 6th instant, No. 1,064, with enclosures referred to me for early report, and to return the same herewith.

2. I have no objection to make to the positions chosen for the Hospital and Female Ward. It has not yet been decided whether quarters are to be built for the Superintendent or not, but I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not to be within the walls of the Jail, but at a convenient distance therefrom. I also object to the residence within the Jail enclosure of the Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Apothecary or Dresser. These men are almost certain to have families and servants, whose presence within the Jail would not only be extremely inconvenient, but give rise to all sorts of irregularities.

Judicial Dept., 25th June 1866, No. 1,996, paragraph 12.

3. LATRINE.—It has been settled that the outer wall is to be carried round the latrine, which is to be screened on the side next the Jail by a light fence or palisading to be erected in prolongation of the original line of the outer wall. There ought to be a gateway in the outer wall sufficiently wide to admit a cart, so that the soil can be carried away without passing through the Jail.

4. BATHING CISTERNS.—The loss of time and inconvenience experienced at Coimbatore, owing to the limited number of bathing cisterns, led me to recommend that one or two should be built for each compartment, but it has since been found that one of the following dimensions will suffice, viz., 20 X 8 and 4 feet deep. These cisterns should be well raised to facilitate the letting off of the water, and should be surrounded by platforms of stone or asphalt. Chunam lasts no time. I do not see any necessity for covering over these cisterns. Their erection and that of the washing house had better be postponed for the present. There is no immediate occasion for them, and the approaching completion of the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry will soon afford sounder data to go upon respecting these details than any we are at present possessed of.

5. The third approach to the central Tower will not be required as a means of access to the bathing place, but it may be for another purpose, viz., for access to the cook-rooms, and for running up the food to the central ring for delivery to the various compartments. In Clause 2, paragraph 2, of my Report upon the plan of the Central Jail at Cannanore, printed with the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, I recommended that the cook-rooms should be placed in one spot, as being a cleaner and more satisfactory arrangement than that origi-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

nally contemplated; and Government was pleased to approve of the proposal. The Jail at Trichinopoly is to contain 982 Convicts, viz., 877 adult males, 21 boys, and 84 women. This is exclusive of Hospital accommodation for 72 males, being at the rate of 8 per cent. A cook-room will be required for the Hospital for the preparation of the food of such patients as may be placed on sick diet, but I propose that the food of all inmates who are on ordinary Jail diet, including boys and women, should be issued from the general cook-rooms. Adult males can be detailed to cook for the women and boys. I annex a rough sketch showing the description of cook-room recommended. It ought to be built within the palisading on some convenient spot as indicated on the plan in red pencil.

Proceedings of Government, dated 5th October 1866, No. 1,562, and 8th November 1866, No. 1,765.

6. GUARD-ROOMS.—It has been found necessary to alter the original plan of these buildings. I will ascertain from

the Inspector General of Police the number of men for whom he requires accommodation in the guard-rooms, and report the result.

7. WELLS.—An ample supply of water for drinking, cooking, and bathing will be required, and it must be conveyed to the general cook-rooms and to the various cisterns. The best and most economical manner of doing this is an engineering question which cannot be considered too soon. Up to the present time the want of a proper supply of drinking water at the Coimbatore Central Jail entails the daily employment of a gang of fifty men, who are sent outside to bring it; and the want of proper appliances for drawing bathing water from the well within the Jail causes much additional labor. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, but I mention it in this place in order that timely steps may be taken at Trichinopoly.

Judicial Department, 6th June 1866, No. 906.

8. LUNATICS.—Cells for this class are not required in Central Jails.

9. PRIVY ACCOMMODATION FOR JUVENILES, AND FOR MEN CONFINED IN SOLITARY CELLS.—Juveniles can be marched to the general latrine in charge of a warder, but it will be advisable to provide privy accommodation for the Solitary Cells, as suggested by Captain Oakes, as the entrance of persons for the purpose of removing tubs or other night conveniences from the cells had better be avoided. No cook-room is required for men in solitary confinement. Their food can be supplied to them from the general cook-rooms.

10. BATHS FOR THE HOSPITAL AND FOR THE WOMEN.—These are necessary. The former should be under cover. Possibly a corner or portion of the verandah might be made available for this purpose, as intended at Cannanore. The bath for the women may be screened by a wall of honey-comb work.

11. In my sketch of the temporary barracks, I adopted an arrangement of the huts which seemed the least likely to interfere with the building operations, and the most easy to guard; but it was merely offered as a suggestion, and as the plan prepared by the Superintending Engineer is preferred both by him and by the Superintendent of Police, I have nothing to say against it. It will not do, however, to leave the windows without shutters or bars of any kind. At Madura the contriv-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

No. 318. Memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

(Here enter 10th January 1867, No. 10.)

From the Inspector General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 22nd December 1866, No. 130.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, dated 6th instant, No. 1,064, with enclosures referred to me for early report, and to return the same herewith.

2. I have no objection to make to the positions chosen for the Hospital and Female Ward. It has not yet been decided whether quarters are to be built for the Superintendent or not, but I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not to be within the walls of the Jail, but at a convenient distance therefrom. I also object to the residence within the Jail enclosure of the Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Apothecary or Dresser. These men are almost certain to have families and servants, whose presence within the Jail would not only be extremely inconvenient, but give rise to all sorts of irregularities.

Judicial Dept., 25th June 1866, No. 1,996, paragraph 12.

3. LATRINE.—It has been settled that the outer wall is to be carried round the latrine, which is to be screened on the side next the Jail by a light fence or palisading to be erected in prolongation of the original line of the outer wall. There ought to be a gateway in the outer wall sufficiently wide to admit a cart, so that the soil can be carried away without passing through the Jail.

4. BATHING CISTERNS.—The loss of time and inconvenience experienced at Coimbatore, owing to the limited number of bathing cisterns, led me to recommend that one or two should be built for each compartment, but it has since been found that one of the following dimensions will suffice, viz., 20 X 8 and 4 feet deep. These cisterns should be well raised to facilitate the letting off of the water, and should be surrounded by platforms of stone or asphalt. Chunam lasts no time. I do not see any necessity for covering over these cisterns. Their erection and that of the washing house had better be postponed for the present. There is no immediate occasion for them, and the approaching completion of the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry will soon afford sounder data to go upon respecting these details than any we are at present possessed of.

5. The third approach to the central Tower will not be required as a means of access to the bathing place, but it may be for another purpose, viz., for access to the cook-rooms, and for running up the food to the central ring for delivery to the various compartments. In Clause 2, paragraph 2, of my Report upon the plan of the Central Jail at Cannanore, printed with the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, I recommended that the cook-rooms should be placed in one spot, as being a cleaner and more satisfactory arrangement than that origi-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

nally contemplated, and Government was pleased to approve of the proposal. The Jail at Trichinopoly is to contain 982 Convicts, viz., 877 adult males, 21 boys, and 84 women. This is exclusive of Hospital accommodation for 72 males, being at the rate of 8 per cent. A cook-room will be required for the Hospital for the preparation of the food of such patients as may be placed on sick diet, but I propose that the food of all inmates who are on ordinary Jail diet, including boys and women, should be issued from the general cook-rooms. Adult males can be detailed to cook for the women and boys. I annex a rough sketch showing the description of cook-room recommended. It ought to be built within the palisading on some convenient spot as indicated on the plan in red pencil.

Proceedings of Government, dated 5th October 1866, No. 1,562, and 8th November 1866, No. 1,763.

6. GUARD-ROOMS.—It has been found necessary to alter the original plan of these buildings. I will ascertain from

the Inspector General of Police the number of men for whom he requires accommodation in the guard-rooms, and report the result.

7. WELLS.—An ample supply of water for drinking, cooking, and bathing will be required, and it must be conveyed to the general cook-rooms and to the various cisterns. The best and most economical manner of doing this is an engineering question which cannot be considered too soon. Up to the present time the want of a proper supply of drinking water at the Coimbatore Central Jail entails the daily employment of a gang of fifty men, who are sent outside to bring it; and the want of proper appliances for drawing bathing water from the well within the Jail causes much additional labor. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, but I mention it in this place in order that timely steps may be taken at Trichinopoly.

Judicial Department, 6th June 1866, No. 906.

8. LUNATICS.—Cells for this class are not required in Central Jails.

9. PRIVY ACCOMMODATION FOR JUVENILES, AND FOR MEN CONFINED IN SOLITARY CELLS.—Juveniles can be marched to the general latrine in charge of a warder, but it will be advisable to provide privy accommodation for the Solitary Cells, as suggested by Captain Oakes, as the entrance of persons for the purpose of removing tubs or other night conveniences from the cells had better be avoided. No cook-room is required for men in solitary confinement. Their food can be supplied to them from the general cook-rooms.

10. BATHS FOR THE HOSPITAL AND FOR THE WOMEN.—These are necessary. The former should be under cover. Possibly a corner or portion of the verandah might be made available for this purpose, as intended at Cannanore. The bath for the women may be screened by a wall of honey-comb work.

11. In my sketch of the temporary barracks, I adopted an arrangement of the huts which seemed the least likely to interfere with the building operations, and the most easy to guard; but it was merely offered as a suggestion, and as the plan prepared by the Superintending Engineer is preferred both by him and by the Superintendent of Police, I have nothing to say against it. It will not do, however, to leave the windows without shutters or bars of any kind. At Madura the contriv-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

ance is simple and cheap, and although it cannot be said to be very secure, it is much better than nothing. The windows there are oval, with two stout wooden bars crossing each other at right angles; the ends running some way into the wall.

12. The proposal to plant trees outside the wall of the new Jail at Madura has received the approval of Government, and I think the same project should be carried out at Trichinopoly.

13. The Superintending Engineer has recently applied to me for information upon one or two points, some of which have already been settled, but the orders of Government are required regarding others, the points are the following, viz. :—

I. The provision of arrow slits in the outer walls, which has been urged by Dr. Ranking, who is of opinion that even if not made along the whole face of the walls, they are indispensable in the corners occupied by the Hospital and Female Barrack. No such provision has been made elsewhere to the best of my belief, and I think that apertures in the outer wall are objectionable, as affording the means of communication with the inmates from without, and of introducing forbidden articles into Jail.

Judicial Department, 8th November 1866, No. 1,765.

II. The height of the walls dividing one compartment from another. It has been decided that these are to be seven and a half feet in height.

III. The height and composition of the outer and inner rings enclosing the Jail buildings. I think it is essential that these should be substantial, and not less than ten feet in height, as at Bangalore, and as recommended by the Committee on Central Jails. Captain Oakes states that wooden palisading will be very expensive, and likely to cost about 2 Rupees and a quarter per lineal foot, unless cheap jungle wood can be procured from Ceylon. Under these circumstances iron rails would be preferable.

14. In the plan passed for Central Jails there are four lateral openings on each side of every barrack. One of these is a door and the remaining seven fixtures, but all open down to the floor. I have reason to believe that the Right Honorable the Governor is of opinion that the windows ought not to come down lower than thirty inches from the floor, so as to guard against the draught of air which must otherwise exist, and I therefore take this opportunity to mention the circumstance.

15. The floors of the wards at Coimbatore are composed of bricks, which are already beginning to give way and to become uneven. At Mangalore and elsewhere the floors are made of earth well beaten down and washed periodically, as occasion may require, with a mixture of cow-dung and water. These floors are found to answer well, as they are easily kept clean and easily repaired. I would advise that similar flooring be tried in the Central Jail.

16. I think I have now noticed every point with the exception of that raised by the Superintending Engineer in the 16th paragraph of his letter, in which he states that Colonel Greenaway could build two permanent barracks, each to contain 126 men; in the same time that he could complete the temporary barracks, by which I understand him to mean the whole accommodation for 400 Convicts

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

and their guards; but no probable time is stated, so it is difficult to give any opinion regarding the point in question. At Madura the huts were built in about three weeks. The weather, however, was rainy, so they took some time to dry and were not occupied until some six weeks after their commencement; but I can scarcely believe that a permanent barrack could be completed in any thing like that time. Ninety Convicts were sent from Trichinopoly to Madura about the end of last month, but the Jail at Salem is still overcrowded, the surplus Convicts being in tents. However, 8,000 Rupees is a large sum to lay out on temporary buildings, and if two permanent barracks can be speedily built, I should be inclined to limit the temporary accommodation to what would suffice for 150 or 180 Convicts.

17. Allusion is made, more than once, in the Superintending Engineer's letter, to the existence of a Jail Committee assembled for the purpose of determining the position of the Jail buildings. I knew that one Committee had been appointed to report upon the alterations required in the District Jail, and one to select a site for the Central Jail, but I was not aware until now that there had been any other.

From the Inspector General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 23rd December 1866, No. 13.

With reference to the 16th paragraph of my letter of yesterday, No. 130, regarding the extent of temporary accommodation to be provided on the site of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, I have the honor to inform you that early in November the Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division directed Lieutenant Smith to cover over the two eight roomed barracks at the Coimbatore Central Jail with temporary roofing pending the supply of proper wood, and it was then supposed that both of these barracks would have been ready for occupation by this time. If this work were pressed on vigorously it ought to be finished very shortly, and accommodation would thus be provided for 336 Convicts.

No. 319. ORDER THEREON, 17th January 1867, No. 156.

**CIVIL WORKS, No. 70.**

1. The Government, having taken into consideration these papers relating to the disposition of the various buildings connected with the proposed Central Jail at Trichinopoly, resolve to call the attention of the Superintending Engineer of the 6th Division to the remarks of the Inspector General of Jails in paragraphs 2 to 5 of his letter regarding the provision and location of quarters for a Superintendent, a Jailer, a Deputy Jailer, and an Apothecary or Dresser. Captain Oakes will be guided by Colonel Wilson's observations on the latrine, bathing cisterns, and cook-rooms. He will also consider, with reference to paragraph 7 of the Inspector General's letter, the best and most economical manner in which water required for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes can be conveyed, and will provide accordingly in his estimate.

2. The information required in paragraphs 9 to 11 of Captain Oakes' letter regarding privy accommodation for juveniles, and for men confined in solitary

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
17th January 1867.*

cells, as well as for cook-rooms for the latter, and baths for the Hospital and for the women, is supplied in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Colonel Wilson's letter.

3. The estimate of Rupees 7,850 for the temporary buildings for the accommodation of 400 prisoners and their guard is approved. These buildings should be placed within the precincts of the Jail, but so as not to interfere with the erection of the permanent buildings. It seems advisable that the windows of those temporary heds should be secured in the manner indicated in paragraph 11 of Colonel Wilson's letter. Considering the time that the construction of the permanent Barracks will in all probability occupy, and the necessity of providing greatly increased accommodation at once for prisoners, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the erection of temporary accommodation should be commenced at once and completed as rapidly as possible.

4. The proposal to plant trees round the outer edge of the Jail enclosure is approved.

5. The subject of paragraph 19 of Captain Oakes' letter has been disposed of in G. O. 7th January 1867, No. 42.

6. The Government concur with Colonel Wilson in his views on the points adverted to in paragraphs 13 to 15, and the suggestions therein made should receive attention in the preparation of the general estimate for the Jail, the submission of which should be expedited. Meanwhile the construction of the Jail should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and additional funds will be granted if required.

(*For Extract.*)

*Charles R. E.*

Colonel, R. E.,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, with two Plans.

- „ Judicial Department. ✓
- „ Controller of Public Works Accounts.
- „ Inspector General of Jails.
- „ Accountant General.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

*Proc. 17th January 1867 No. 191-192* Judicial 1867.

*9th Dec 1865 No. 31-32  
20th Nov 1865 No. 15 to 17  
13th July No. 137-138  
1st Oct No. 55 to 58  
8th Nov No. 90-91  
6th June No. 21-22*

*recd 19 Feby*

*Proc. 8th July 1867*

Proceedings of Government in the  
P.W. Department.  
No. 150

Dated 17 January 1867  
Received 3

No. 111

*Keeping order for the  
construction of the tem-  
porary buildings within  
the precincts of the  
Central Jail at  
Tuckinopoly.  
8th February 1867 No. 209*

57.58

4

DEPT.

*15792  
2164  
102455  
102455*